

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. Res. 64. A resolution congratulating the city of Detroit and its residents on the occasion of the tercentennial of its founding; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. Con. Res. 28. A concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enslaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 41

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) were added as cosponsors of S. 41, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the research credit and to increase the rates of the alternative incremental credit.

S. 155

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) were added as cosponsors of S. 155, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to eliminate an inequity in the applicability of early retirement eligibility requirements to military reserve technicians.

S. 170

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 170, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive both military retired pay by reason of their years of military service and disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability.

S. 177

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 177, a bill to amend the provisions of title 19, United States Code, relating to the manner in which pay policies and schedules and fringe benefit programs for postmasters are established.

S. 250

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as cosponsor of S. 250, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit to holders of qualified bonds issued by Amtrak, and for other purposes.

S. 256

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 256, a bill to amend the

Civil Rights Act of 1964 to protect breastfeeding by new mothers.

S. 264

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) was added as cosponsor of S. 264, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand coverage of bone mass measurements under part B of the medicare program to all individuals at clinical risk for osteoporosis.

S. 272

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as cosponsor of S. 272, a bill to rescind fiscal year 2001 procurement funds for the V-22 Osprey aircraft program other than as necessary to maintain the production base and to require certain reports to Congress concerning that program.

S. 280

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 280, a bill to amend the Agriculture Marketing Act of 1946 to require retailers of beef, lamb, pork, and perishable agricultural commodities to inform consumers, at the final point of sale to consumers, of the country of origin of the commodities.

S. 295

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 295, a bill to provide emergency relief to small businesses affected by significant increases in the prices of heating oil, natural gas, propane, and kerosene, and for other purposes.

S. 326

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 326, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the 15 percent reduction in payment rates under the prospective payment system for home health services and to permanently increase payments for such services that are furnished in rural areas.

S. 361

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 361, a bill to establish age limitations for airmen.

S. 367

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 367, a bill to prohibit the application of certain restrictive eligibility requirements to foreign nongovernmental organizations with respect to the provision of assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

S. 413

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 413, a bill to amend part F of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve and refocus civic education, and for other purposes.

S. 534

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 534, a bill to establish a Federal interagency task force for the purpose of coordinating actions to prevent the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (commonly known as "mad cow disease") and foot-and-mouth disease in the United States.

S. 539

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 539, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit finance charges for on-time payments.

S. 596

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 596, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage the production and use of efficient energy sources, and for other purposes.

S. 597

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 597, a bill to provide for a comprehensive and balanced national energy policy.

S. 598

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 598, a bill to provide for the reissuance of a rule relating to ergonomics.

S. 604

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 604, a bill to amend title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide for digital education partnerships.

S. 605

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 605, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage a strong community-based banking system.

S.J. RES. 4

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 4, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the

Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

S. RES. 44

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 44, a resolution designating each of March 2001, and March 2002, as "Arts Education Month."

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. TORRICELLI:

S. 609. A bill to close loopholes in the firearms laws which allow the unregulated manufacture, assembly, shipment, or transportation of firearms or firearm parts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, today I introduce the Gun Parts Trafficking Act.

For years, I have fought along with many of my colleagues against the gun violence that has plagued America. We have sought to keep firearms from the hands of children and those who would use them to do harm. After long debate, we succeeded in enacting a ban on assault weapons, as well as the Brady bill requiring a criminal background at the time of a firearms purchase, positive steps in the effort to protect our communities from gun violence.

Gun violence, however, continues to have a devastating impact on our Nation. The statistics have been well documented, but bear repeating. In 1997 alone, more than 32,000 Americans were shot and killed. Fourteen children die from gunfire every day. The economic toll of firearms deaths and injuries on our country, \$33 billion each year, is astronomical.

In light of these staggering figures it seems obvious that we must do more, including regulating guns like any other consumer product. But while we look forward, we must also be mindful of attempts by some to subvert the progress we have made.

Some gun dealers are exploiting a loophole in current law that allows them to sell, through the U.S. mail, gun kits containing virtually every single item needed to build an automatic weapon. When we enacted a ban on these deadly automatic weapons, we exempted automatic weapons legally owned prior to the ban. We also allowed replacement parts to be legally sold so that these grand-fathered weapons could be repaired by their owners, and we allowed these parts to be shipped through the mail.

These provisions, however, have been exploited and replacement part kits that can convert a legally owned firearm into an illegal automatic weapon are readily available and heavily advertised in numerous publications. Some of these kits even go so far as to provide a template that shows how to

make this conversion. This is a flagrant effort to evade the laws of the United States. This activity must be stopped in order to maintain the integrity of our ban on assault weapons and protect our communities from gun violence.

To that end, I am reintroducing the Gun Parts Trafficking Act, legislation that I first introduced in the 106th Congress. This bill is designed to close the loopholes in existing law and end the sale of kits designed to convert legally owned firearms into illegal automatic weapons. It will expand the definition of "firearm" to include the main components of the weapon and will prohibit the manufacture or assembly of guns by an individual who does not have a license to do so.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the "Gun Parts Trafficking Act" and ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 609

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Gun Parts Trafficking Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION AGAINST SHIPMENT OR TRANSPORTATION OF FIREARM PARTS, WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS.

Section 921(a)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "or (D) any destructive device;" and inserting "(D) any destructive device; or (E) any parts or combination of parts that when assembled on a frame or receiver would constitute a firearm, as defined in this paragraph."

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION AGAINST MANUFACTURE OR ASSEMBLY OF FIREARMS BY PERSONS OTHER THAN LICENSED MANUFACTURERS.

Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(z) It shall be unlawful for any person other than a licensed manufacturer to manufacture or assemble a firearm."

SEC. 4. INCREASE IN FEE FOR LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE FIREARMS.

Section 923(a)(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "\$50" and inserting "\$500".

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION AGAINST POSSESSION OR TRANSFER OF CERTAIN COMBINATIONS OF MACHINEGUN REPLACEMENT PARTS.

Section 5845(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (known as the National Firearms Act) is amended in the second sentence by striking "designed and intended solely and exclusively, or combination of parts designed and intended," and inserting "or combination of parts designed and intended".

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply to conduct engaged in after the 60-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. TORRICELLI:

S. 610. A bill to provide grants to law enforcement agencies to purchase fire-

arms needed to perform law enforcement duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President today I introduce a bill that will reduce the number of firearms on the street and help keep guns out of the hands of criminals. In the wake of the tragic shooting this year outside of San Diego, we are reminded of what happens when the wrong people have access to guns. Such tragic shootings become even more troubling when they involve a former police gun or firearms previously involved in a crime.

It is vital that law enforcement agencies have the very best equipment available to ensure their safety and to protect America's communities, but purchasing new weapons can be expensive, particularly for smaller cash-strapped municipalities. Thus, to offset the costs of purchasing new weapons, law enforcement agencies have often in the last two decades either sold their old guns to dealers or auctioned them off to the public. However, this practice has led to an unintended result, increased risk that these guns would end up back on the streets and in the hands of criminals.

In the past 10 years, firearms once used by law enforcement agencies have been involved in more than 3,000 crimes throughout the United States, including 293 homicides, 301 assaults, and 279 drug-related crimes. In 1999, Bufford Furrow, a white supremacist, used a Glock pistol that was decommissioned and sold by a police agency in the State of Washington to terrorize and shoot children at a Jewish community center in Los Angeles and then kill a postal worker. Members of the Latin Kings, a violent Chicago street gang, used guns formerly owned by the Miami-Dade Police Department in Florida to commit violent crimes in Illinois. And a 1996 investigation by the New York State inspector general found that weapons used by New York law enforcement officers had been used in crimes in at least two other States.

It is time that we help our law enforcement agencies do what they are trying to do—get out of the business of selling guns. With the help of the bill I am introducing, law enforcement agencies will no longer be forced to resell their old guns or guns seized from criminals to help them obtain the new weapons that are necessary to carry out their duties. Instead, this bill would provide grants to State or local law enforcement agencies to assist them in purchasing new firearms. In order to receive these grants, the law enforcement agencies must simply agree to either destroy their decommissioned guns or not sell them to the public.

A growing number of States and cities have already decided to ban the practice of pouring old police guns into the consumer market. They recognize